

above those provided by the Fordney House bill. Sharp increases are made in rates on farm products.

Cattle are increased from 12 1/2 to 13 1/2 cents a pound; sheep and goats, from 1 cent a pound to \$2 a head, regardless of weight; fresh lamb, from 2 to 5 cents a pound and mutton and goat meat from 1 1/2 to 2 1/2 cents a pound. The latter provisions are aimed largely at imports of Australian and New Zealand meat.

Bacon, ham, shoulders and other pork are increased from 13 1/2 cents to 2 cents a pound; lard, compound and substitutes from 20 per cent. ad valorem to 5 cents a pound.

Reindeer meat, venison and other game, except birds, go from 1 1/2 to 4 cents a pound. Meats, fresh or prepared, 20 per cent. ad valorem instead of 15.

Butter, 20 cents a pound; milk, 1 1/2 cents a gallon instead of 1 cent; sour milk and buttermilk 1 cent instead of one-half cent; cream 22 1/2 cents instead of 10 cents a gallon.

POULTRY AND EGGS RAISED WITH OTHER GOODS.

Egg poultry is raised from 2 cents to 3; dressed from 4 to 6; all other dead birds raised 8 cents a pound instead of 20 per cent. ad valorem.

Eggs go from 6 cents a dozen to 8; frozen or preserved from 4 to 6; and dried eggs from 15 cents to 16 a pound.

Other food rates were: Honey, 3 cents; 1/4; halibut, salmon and swordfish, fresh, frozen or loat, 2 cents a pound; all other fish 1 cent a pound—the house rate; fish in oil, 30 per cent. ad valorem, up 4 per cent.

Barley, 50 cents a bushel, up 5 cents; buckwheat, 10 cents per hundredweight, down 20 cents; macaroni and other pastes, 2 cents a pound, up 1/2; oats, 15 cents a bushel, up 5; ground oats, 45 cents, up 13 cents per hundredweight; grits and oat products, 30 cents per hundredweight, up 30 cents; rough rice, 3/4 cent, down 1/4; other brands also decreased; rice, 15 cents a bushel, up 5 cents; rye flour and meal, 45 cents, up 15; wheat, 30 cents a bushel, up 5; wheat flour and products, 75 cents per hundredweight, up 25 cents; bran and similar feeds, 10 per cent. ad valorem, down 5 per cent.; mixed feeds taking grain and oil cake, 15 per cent. ad valorem, up 5 per cent.

Cereal breakfast food, 25 per cent. ad valorem, up 5 per cent.; biscuits, wafers and cakes, 30 per cent., up 2; apples, 30 cents a bushel, up 5; bananas, house tariff eliminated; edible berries, 25 cents a bushel, up 1/2; cherries, 2 cents, up 1/2; maraschino cherries, 40 per cent. ad valorem, up 20; cider, 5 cents a gallon, down 5; preserved figs, 35 per cent. ad valorem, up 15 per cent.; fresh or dried dates (added in this bill) at 1 cent a pound plus 35 per cent. ad valorem; raisins, 25 cents a bushel, up 1/2; lemons unchanged at 1 cent a pound; oranges, unchanged at 1 cent a pound; grapefruit, 1/4 cent, down 1/4.

WOOL SCHEDULE IS BASED ON 33 CENT RATE.

The wool schedule is based on a rate of 33 cents for wool imported in scoured state, this being a 1 cent increase over the House figure.

South American and some kindred wools, unmixed, take a 24 cents scoured rate. Woolen goods, at 4 ounces per square yard, and valued at not over 80 cents, rated at 40 cents per pound and 50 per cent. ad valorem, while those valued at over 80 cents are rated at 49 cents and 55 per cent.—all higher than the House bill.

The Senate Committee raises the rate on wrapper and mixed wrapper and filler tobacco and all leaf tobacco, the product of two or more countries when mixed or packed together. On unstemmed, it makes the rate \$2.35 a pound, up 25 cents; stemmed, \$3, up 25 cents; and cut rates on filler tobacco not specially provided for to 35 cents a pound unstemmed (down 5) and to 50 cents, stemmed (down 5). On scrap tobacco, it reduces the House rate from 55 cents to 35 cents a pound.

The committee fixes a 10 per cent. duty on steel with more than 6-10 of 1 per cent. alloy, a reduction of 5 per cent. from the House rate, and makes the pig iron duty \$1.25 a ton and the steel duty \$1 a ton.

The Senate bill maintains high rates on dyes and provides for one year's maintenance of the licensing system, aimed at shutting out German dyes. A fight will be made on the floor for a two years' extension.

Hides take a 60 per cent. duty.

HIDES, HERETOFORE FREE, NOW WILL BE TAXED.

Hides heretofore have been free, but now they will be taxed.

Raw or uncured hides, green or pickled, are rated at 2 cents a pound; dried, 4 cents. Compensatory duties on leather are, therefore, levied with respect to gloves, shoes, harness and other leather goods. Sole leather carries 5 cents a pound and 5 per cent. ad valorem; belting and harness leather, 4 cents a pound and 5 per cent. ad valorem; calf skins, 15 per cent.; patent, 7 1/2 cents a square foot and 15 per cent. ad valorem, if made of bovine hides; if not, 6 cents a square foot and 15 per cent. ad valorem.

Leather cut into shoe soles, vamps or uppers bears a duty the same as provided for the same class of leather in other forms, and in addition 5 per cent. ad valorem.

Finished boots and shoes, made of bovine leather, take 12 cents a pair and 5 per cent.; all other boots and shoes 5 cents a pair.

The House rate of 45 per cent. ad valorem is doubled on lace trims, selves and the 37 1/2 per cent. levied on embroidered articles is raised to 75 per cent.

Mahled films will come in at 3 cents a foot; raw films at 1/2 cent per foot.

Cuban sugar rates are placed at 1 1/2 cents per pound and other so-called full duty sugars at 2 cents. Certain molasses used for feeding cattle comes in free. The Senators knocked out the House clause giving sugar refiners and manufacturers the right to import at 1/2 duty, two

MORE! MORE! MORE! ENRIGHT'S CRY FOR POLICE MOTOR CARS

The Oliver Twist of the Police Department Has a Huge Auto Appetite.

CITY FOOTS BIG BILL.

Fleet of Crook Chasing Vehicles, From Cycles to Limousines, Steadily Growing.

Police Commissioner Enright's contention that it is difficult to keep pace with hold-up men because they ride in swiftly moving autos might lead the unsophisticated to believe that all the Police Commissioner's best thief chasers are compelled to follow their quarry afoot.

The Board of Aldermen during the past two years has authorized the Board of Purchase to spend at least \$130,350 for motor vehicles of many types, practically all of which are for chasing crooks.

In May, 1920, the Aldermen authorized the Police Department to purchase three seven-passenger cars, costing \$13,200. In the same month, 1920, the board authorized \$45,150 for motor vehicles and equipment. This is presumed to be for the purchase of approximately ninety motorcycles with the side car attachments. Many of these cars carry about a Lieutenant, who loins back in the side car, and a cop who acts as chauffeur. When these cars were ordered Mayor Hylan explained at great length and in thrilling detail how they would scour the streets day and night, ready at a moment's notice to pounce upon hold-up men and other crooks. The Mayor felt in his heart that it was a sad, gray day for the underworld when these cars, most of them far faster than the average car, were turned over to Commissioner Enright and distributed among his subordinates.

But—these weren't considered enough, for on Feb. 21, 1922, the Aldermen, once more heeding the appeals for aid, authorized the Board of Purchase to acquire \$52,000 worth of automobiles for Commissioner Enright's department. The requisition called for twenty passenger cars and ninety runabouts. But—the end is not yet.

To-day the Board of Aldermen will be asked to permit the purchase of six high powered cars for chasing crooks. The Commissioner slipped in this request when he was asking the Board of Estimate on Friday for \$1,200,000 with which to put 1,192 new cops to work.

Next!

100 BUSINESS MEN; CARS FOR POLICE

Through David Robinson, President of the Downtown League, and former Health Commissioner Dr. Thomas Darlington, Chairman of the Welfare Committee, the league has offered 100 business men owning motor cars to the Police Commissioner as volunteers to combat the crime wave.

The letter says that the hundred have been selected from residents of Manhattan, the Bronx and Brooklyn. "Each one is a citizen, a business man and all are men of grit and judgment. They offer themselves in any manner you may care to use their services. We believe it is the duty of every civic organization to help in stamping out the bad elements which confront us."

pounds of sugar for each pound of domestic used in a month.

Duties are levied on intoxicating liquors in addition to internal revenue taxes, but it is pointed out that the law does not in any way after the Volstead law provisions, the rates cited applying only for legal, allowed provisions.

The long staple cotton is protected with a 7-cent a pound duty; other cotton free.

Cotton goods are rated around \$3 to \$5 a dozen, according to grades. Hose and half hose received increases ranging from 100 per cent. on hose valued at \$1 or less a dozen, to more than 125 per cent. on those valued above \$5 a dozen.

Chemical pills are substantially increased; duties on magnesite, a product used in the steel industry, are included.

The House tariff schedules on padding or rough rice are reduced from 2 cents to 1/2 cent a pound; brown hull rice to 1/2 cent and broken rice from 1/2 to 1/4 cent.

The olive schedule includes ripe and stuffed olives, 20 cents a gallon; dried, 30 cents a pound. Almonds are raised from 4 to 5 cents a pound and for shelled from 12 to 15 cents a pound; walnuts from 24 cents to 4 cents and shelled walnuts from 7 1/2 cents to 12 cents.

Quicklime, of which 92 per cent. of the country's production is mined in California, is reduced from the House schedule of 55 cents to 25 cents a pound.

Sugar beets are listed at 80 cents a ton, the House rate, and other beets 17 per cent. ad valorem. Logs of fir, spruce, cedar or Western hemlock coming from a country which has had no embargo against the United States are rated at \$1 a thousand feet, board measure.

The free list of the House the Senators add: Bananas, maps, movie, engraving, photographs, certain old books and prints; broom corn, Brazilian beans, chestnuts, curry and curry powder; oil bearing seeds and nuts, including copra, hempseed, palm nuts, rapeseed; pigeons, sugar beet seeds, shingles, altars and other church paraphernalia, tin, cedar, mahogany, rosewood and lignum vitae.

DURING THE SPRING

North and enrich your blood by taking Father John's Medicine—Adv.

BURGLAR IS SHOT NEAR Hylan HOME AFTER WOMAN'S TIP

Second Escapes Over Fence but is Believed to Have Been Wounded.

HOSPITALS WATCHED.

Alarm and Pursuit Wake Up Fashionable Section in Brooklyn.

Three young burglars were sawing the window bars in the rear of Weisfeld and Dreihler's billiard parlor, at No. 1147 De Kalb Avenue, Brooklyn, a few blocks from Mayor Hylan's home, at 1 A. M. to-day, when policemen ran into the yard.

Two of the thieves were going over the fence when Policeman Frank Crane fired two shots. One burglar fell, shot in the back, and the other dropped on the other side, apparently wounded, but managed to escape. A third youth was caught crouched in a corner of the yard.

The wounded youth described himself as Barney Guzzardo, nineteen, a plumber, living at No. 326 Melrose Street, Brooklyn. He is in Bushwick Hospital. The wound in the back is not expected to prove dangerous. The police say he was sent to the Catholic Protectory from Children's Court in 1916, and to the House of Refuge in 1920.

The other man arrested in the yard gave his name as William Slensky, eighteen, No. 41 Reid Avenue, Brooklyn. He is charged with attempted burglary. A notice was sent to all hospitals to watch for the third burglar, who, the police are certain, was wounded.

The capture of the pair was due to the vigilance of a woman who went to a window for fresh air. She telephoned Lieut. Richard Hamilton on the desk of the Ralph Avenue Station that she could see three men sawing at a window of No. 1147. The Lieutenant called ten policemen on reserve and ordered them to commandeer automobiles a block away in Gates Avenue.

They made the mile run to the scene in record time and surrounded the block before Policemen Crane, Hilderbrandt, Souer, Sondericker and Ropelt made their dash into the rear yard, where the burglars were at work.

The shots and search of the policemen aroused the fashionable Bushwick section and attracted a large crowd. Inquiries as to why burglars would pick a billiard parlor to rob elicited from the police the information that an ivory billiard or pool ball can be sold for from \$15 to \$20, and some billiard parlors have dozens of them.

LONE DETECTIVE GETS 3 ALLEGED BURGLARS IN MOTT STREET STORE

Detective Frank O'Hara of the Elizabeth Street Station was out on "gunshow patrol" at 2:30 A. M. to-day when he saw three men disappear into the hallway at No. 183 Mott Street. Adjoining the hall is the general store of Anthony Giano.

O'Hara watched and he saw a dim light appear in the store slipped into the hall. The door opening into the store had been flung. As he entered the pocket flashlights of the intruders shut off and O'Hara was alone in the dark with three burglars.

"Stand still," he warned them, "for I'll shoot the minute one of you moves."

He groped his way to the switch and turned on the lights. Two of the men stood with uplifted hands. The third described themselves as John Dorne, nineteen, No. 161 Mott Street, and Genaro Accardo, thirty-one, No. 104 Mott Street.

"Where's the other one?" asked the detective.

"No more, only us," grumbled one of the prisoners. O'Hara then had to keep one eye and his revolver on the two captives while he searched for the third man. He couldn't find him until the burglar, cramped in a tight place under a counter, moved and caused him to creak. O'Hara added him to the collection and took them all to the station. The third one said he was Vincenzo Irolla, thirty-one, No. 171 Mott Street.

ARMY TARGETS ARE NOW READY FOR BANKERS' USE

More Than 150 Employees Enrolled for Pistol Training.

The first target practice for bank employees under the auspices of army officers on Governor's Island will be held Thursday afternoon. More than 150 have been enrolled and men are signing every day, said Lieut. Mayer, assistant to the Recruiting Adjutant, yesterday.

Several of the larger banks are showing enthusiastic interest in the revolver practice, as their directors feel it will inevitably result in a more secure safeguard for their assets.

DURING THE SPRING

North and enrich your blood by taking Father John's Medicine—Adv.

HELD UP WEDDING TWICE, NOW EAGER TO BECOME BRIDE



RUSSIA AND GERMANY GET FULL RIGHTS AT GENOA CONFERENCE

(Continued From First Page.)

Minister Chicherin of Russia protested against the presence of the Roumanian and Japanese delegates, because Roumania was occupying Bessarabia and Japan was occupying parts of Siberia.

Premier Facta declined to consider the Russian protest, giving as his reason that all the countries invited to the conference had a right to be represented on its committees.

It had been decided to give representation to the smaller powers, and it was announced on their behalf that they had selected Poland, Roumania, Switzerland and Sweden to represent them.

M. Chicherin, on hearing Roumania mentioned, is quoted as asking: "Why Roumania, which is holding the Russian province of Bessarabia?"

He also protested against the presence of Japan. Viscount Ishii, representing Japan, is quoted as remarking: "Japan is here and will stay here whether Chicherin likes it or not."

The principal committee, which is known as "Commission No. 1," met under the presidency of Signor Schanzer. The work of this commission is the most important of all, as it has to deal with the practical application of the resolutions adopted by the Allies at Cannes and settle upon the details as to how they are to be worked out. It appeared obvious that Russia would be the biggest feature of this body's work.

The committee also has to deal with the establishment of peace in Europe, admitted to be of first importance as a prelude to any disarmament conference which may be called.

It is understood Great Britain has a very definite scheme with regard to Russia to place before the committee.

Georg Chicherin, head of the Russian Soviet delegation to the Economic Conference, issued a statement to-day declaring it useless to discuss the reconstruction of Europe without also discussing disarmament.

Amelioration of present conditions is impossible while the "imperialistic countries" continue vast expenditures for the maintenance of large armies, he said.

[In the opening session yesterday, M. Chicherin nearly precipitated an open clash by demanding discussion of disarmament as part of the agenda. Louis Barthou, French Minister of Justice, flatly declared France in no circumstances would permit such discussion and only the diplomacy of Premier Lloyd George averted disaster at the very beginning of the conference.]

FRANCO-GERMAN DYE TREATY IS REPORTED

English Newspaper Publishes Particulars of Pact.

LEEDS, England, April 11 (Associated Press).—The Yorkshire Evening News publishes to-day particulars of a commercial alliance which it says has been concluded between Germany and France.

The newspaper says it is understood a leading French dye-works company has come to an agreement with the German dye trust under which the Germans agree to give France all the technical assistance in their power, to disclose the secrets of their laboratories, tell how they are carried out, furnish copies of plant designs and send trained German chemists to French factories to superintend the secret processes in actual manufacturing operations.

The French have undertaken, says the News, that their output of dyestuffs shall be confined to the demands of France and her colonies, and they consent to hand over to the Germans fifty per cent. of their profits.

MISS BAKER SAILS, THROUGH TALKING, TO WED IN ENGLAND

No More Postponements, She Says, Insisting She Will Return a Bride.

Miss Mary Landon Baker of Chicago sailed for England to-day on the Aquitania to be married at last to Allister McCormick of the Harvester manufacturing family whom she left waiting at the altar last January, causing no end of comment among their amazed friends.

Although Miss Baker has not always denied herself to reporters since the sensational church episode in Chicago, nor since the wedding was set a second time and even then failed of accomplishment, apparently she tried to avoid them to-day. She mingled with the other passengers and might have been undiscovered had it not been that she followed the crowd that accompanied Jack Dempsey, also a passenger, to the upper deck where the photographers gathered to snap him.

There she was soon spied out and talked with the reporters, though briefly enough.

"I've talked and talked," she said, "and now I'm tired of talking. What can I say about my marriage that is new except that this time I am going over to England really to be married? This time it will actually happen. There will not be any more postponements."

"As for the reason for the postponement at the church, in spite of the reports that were published, the real reason was that I collapsed from ill health. And that was all there was to it."

Miss Baker, who was dressed in a becoming frock of dove gray, looked very happy and vivacious. She seemed delighted that all the upset in her wedding plans were to be ended and that when she next comes to these shores she will be Mrs. Allister McCormick.

She was accompanied by her mother, Mrs. Alfred Baker, by her cousin, Miss Adele Kimball, who will be one of the bridesmaids, and by Miss Anna J. Anderson, a friend. Among those who were at the steamer to bid her goodbye were Alexander Wald, dancing partner of Florence Walton, and Russell Kelly of Chicago.

Before going to London, Miss Baker will spend a month in Paris on a tour of shopping and visiting the Comtesse de Janze, matron of honor at the coming wedding, who was Miss Alice Silverthorne, of Chicago.

The wedding will be solemnized at Weybridge, near London, the home of the bridegroom's brother Edward.

MAJ. F. W. DURYEA KILLED BY BULLET; CALLED A SUICIDE

(Continued From First Page.)

message from a news agency and fainted. A physician was called and Lieut. Duryea said that neither he nor his mother was in a position to make any statement.

Major Duryea, who entered West Point Military Academy with the class of 1896, did not graduate. For a time he had an executive position in the starch works at Glen Cove, which were soon disposed of in a national consolidation of the trade. Mr. Duryea formed the stock brokerage firm of Duryea & Co., paying what was at the time a record price for a seat on the Exchange. The firm was at that time highly prosperous, but after several years was liquidated. Mr. Duryea with varying success remained as a board member until reverses caused the sale of his seat.

During the period of his success in Wall Street he was one of the most popular members of the Stock Exchange and also of the New York Yacht and Golf Club. He was known for the entertainments he gave in his home and aboard his choice yacht Wayward. He was a frequent exhibitor in the show ring of the National Horse Show in Madison Square Garden.

After resigning from the Stock Exchange he was connected with brokerage houses and commercial enterprises.

With the first reorganization of the army to meet the World War emergency, Mr. Duryea, who had kept in touch with his West Point classmates, applied for and obtained a commission in the Ordnance Department and was almost immediately sent overseas. He made a record which justified his retention with the permanent establishment. He was recently transferred to the Finance Department and a short time ago was notified that he was soon to be promoted to Lieutenant Colonel.

His friends in this city who have heard from him recently describe his letters as altogether cheerful and full of enthusiasm for his life in the army.

57 SOLDIER HOSPITALS TO BE TRANSFERRED

Harding Has Order Putting Them Under Veterans' Bureau.

WASHINGTON, April 11.—Fifty-seven Public Health Service Hospitals treating disabled soldiers are to be transferred to the Veterans' Bureau by executive order, effective May 1.

President Harding, it was said to-day at the White House, now has the order before him and will sign it in a few days.

You Need Not Have a Cold

If you would take Laxative BROMO QUININE Tablets when you feel the first symptoms of a cold coming on—Adv.

MISS MAY SLEVIN TO BECOME BRIDE OF F. S. BRENNAN



N. Y. Girl to Wed Boston Man at the Church of the Blessed

Sacrament.

Miss May Slevin, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Slevin of No. 248 West 71st Street, will be married on April 18 to Frederick S. Brennan of Boston, Mass., at the Church of the Blessed Sacrament, Broadway and 71st Street.

The only attendant of the bride will be her sister, Miss Da Slevin, and the brother of the bridegroom, Joseph Brennan, will be best man. The ushers are Thomas Rudden and Paul Coughlin. When the honeymoon journey is ended, Mr. and Mrs. Brennan will make their home in Lynn, Mass.

GRAVE SCANDALS IN WAR CONTRACTS BARED IN CONGRESS

(Continued From First Page.)

violation of the act. No prosecutions have yet occurred, though the profits realized by the firm of Hornblower & Weeks in this transaction was probably \$1,000,000 or more and that the profits of Kern amounted to many hundreds of thousands of dollars.

Mr. Woodruff displayed what he alleged were copies of letters which he said Kern had written from Europe recently in an effort to "hush up" agitation for prosecution in the Bosch Magneto Company sale.

Mr. Woodruff quoted one of the letters as saying, "Why don't Murray and all interests take John W. Weeks to Daugherty and put a quietus on this thing?" the "Murray" referred to was, Mr. Woodruff said, the former President of the Bosch Magneto Company.

Following Mr. Woodruff, Representative Johnson took the floor and also attacked alleged fraudulent war contracts and sales. Johnson charged that there is "an invisible bi-party Government in the United States which controls the real Government elected by the people."

"This invisible government," Mr. Johnson declared, "is a financial combine extending to other nations of the world. The Japanese financiers have an interlocking agreement and arrangement with corrupt politicians in the United States which has enabled them to take money by the millions from the American taxpayers who suffer and slaved to buy Liberty Bonds."

To bear out this charge Mr. Johnson declared that the Mitsui Company of Japan was given \$16,650,000 of air-craft contracts by the United States Government during the war "in spite of the fact that this company had been the fiscal agent of the German Secret Service for many years."

"Such cases as the harness sale, the lumber contract, the H. Miller contract and countless other corrupt deals transpired under former Secretary Baker. The rough deals with which we are now dealing were consummated under the present Secretary of War."

The clear, deep color and fragrance of Tetley's Green Label Tea are the result of careful selection and expert blending of the finest tea leaves.

Tetley's Green Label In 10c, quarter-pound, half-pound and one-pound packages.

TETLEY'S

Makes good TEA a certainty

COL. H. G. CATROW IS INDICTED IN LIQUOR CONSPIRACY

Charged With Participating in Illegal Withdrawals—Six Others Accused.

Col. Herbert G. Catrow, formerly assistant to Prohibition Director Ralph A. Day, pleaded not guilty and was held in \$5,000 bail by Judge Mack in the Federal Court to-day on an indictment charging him with participation in an illegal whiskey withdrawal.

The others named in the indictment are the Hill & Hill Distilling Company, Inc., No. 48 West 37th Street; David F. McGowan, Benjamin Silver, Walter Ruby, Frank Fallon and Samuel P. Steckler.

The distilling company also pleaded not guilty to-day and Nash Rockwood, Counsel for the company and for Catrow, obtained leave to change the plea in each case or to file a demurrer within one week.

The indictment sets forth that the seven defendants conspired to cause permits to be issued to Steckler as head of the Progressive Drug Company, No. 1338 Park Avenue, for the withdrawal of whiskey in quantities known to exceed the amount Steckler was entitled to withdraw under his basic permit.

It was said that most of the investigating leading to the indictment was done by Walter P. Murphy, an agent of the Internal Revenue Department.

Specifically it is alleged that on Dec. 20 last Steckler signed four applications for permits, each calling for 250 cases of whiskey, the total of 1,000 cases—to be purchased from the Hill & Hill Company. These applications were taken to Col. Catrow, who, it is alleged, approved them and issued or caused to be issued the four permits.

The indictment charges that on Dec. 22 Catrow verified the vendor's copies when presented to him by the distilling company, and that on that same day 250 cases of whiskey were delivered to persons unknown to the Grand Jury. On Jan. 3, according to the indictment, the other 750 cases were delivered "to a truckman or carrier to the Grand Jury unknown."

This liquor, it is alleged, Steckler caused to be delivered to Emanuel Kessler and Morris Sweetwood. These men are not defendants and their addresses are not given in the indictment.

One paragraph in the indictment has to do with a financial transaction which is not quite clear. After reciting that Steckler and others paid the distilling company \$30,000 in currency as the price of the liquor on Dec. 31, the indictment says that Silver on Dec. 27 delivered to McGowan \$20,000 in cash which was not any part of the \$30,000 purchase price.

Special Assistant United States District Attorney Palmer Canfield, who had charge of the investigation leading to the indictment, said that in the ten weeks of inquiry many transactions were examined, but that those named in the indictment were the only ones found which appeared to involve any serious irregularity or any improper influence.

"Stories of improper